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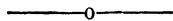
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costal vein is abruptly bent upwardly at base, thence following the costal edge to the apex of the wing. The subcostal vein is two and the median three branched. The cell is open; the independent slight. The submedian and internal veins are simple. The abdomen is shorter than the internal margin of the secondaries.

I take the *Hesperia tarquinius* of Fabricius (the *Polyommatus crataegi* of Boisduval and Leconte) as the type of the genus *Feniseca*. Congeneric with *Fen. tarquinius*, and a second species of the genus, is *Fen. porsenna*, considering Mr. Scudder's *Polyommatus porsenna* from New England in reality a distinct species. I have specimens of *F. tarquinius* from Georgia and, on comparison, I cannot distinguish specifically between them and material from Pennsylvania which I refer to this same species.

Above, the colors and ornamentation of *Feniseca tarquinius* somewhat resemble those of certain species of *Hesperia*, while reminding us more strongly perhaps of *Thecla (favonius)*, with which latter genus its structural affinities lie.



On a new Genus of NOCTUIDAE allied to DYOPS, with remarks on certain species of AGROTIS.

BY A. R. GROTE.

To a genus indicated, but not named, by Guenée, and for which the term *Litoprosopus* is proposed, belong three species of Noctuidae with ocellated secondaries allied to the South American *Dyops*, but distinctively characterized by the smoothly and closely scaled elongate and subspatulate third article of the labial palpi.

In the South American *Dyops ocellata*, and *D. oculigera*, the labial palpi are given as "a 3e article court, conique, confondu avec le précédent" (Noct. Vol. 2, p. 283). It is noteworthy that while M. Guenée says: "Peut-être faudra-t-il faire deux genres des trois espèces qui composent celui-ci (c. a. d. le genre *Dyops*)", and while the genus is divided by this Author into two Groups, no remark is made on the differences of palpal structure which I suppose induced the division of the Genus into "Groupes," although, indeed, no reason at all is given in Vol. VI of the *Species Général des Lépidoptères* for the observation (as above cited) or the procedure.

The specific distinctiveness of all the three species described by Authors and here enumerated, is assumed but not assured. The species described by Guenée as *Dyops Hatuey*, does not indeed seem to be the *Noctua Hatuey* of Prof. Poey, as suggested by Mr. Walker, who ap-

pears to have had the true *Noctua Hatuey Poey*, before him and to have correctly separated *Dyops configens* Walk. (*Dyops Hatuey* Guenée?) from that species. A single species inhabits our Territory and is known to me in Nature. This is *Dyops futilis* G. & R., from Florida. In the representation of this species only one palpus is indicated by the Artist; an error caused by the fact that but one remained on the only specimen of the species known, after its dissectional study. As remarked at the time of its description, the presence in Florida of a species congeneric with West Indian forms, shows the near relationship of the Lepidopterological faunae of the Peninsula and the West Indies.

The synonymy of the three species of *Litoprosopus* is as follows:

LITOPROSOPUS, m.

L. hatuey.

Noctua Hatuey Poey, Cent. Lep. Cuba.

Dyops Hatuey Walk., C. B. M. Lep. Het. p. 855.

Habitat.—"Cuba" *Poey*. "St. Domingo" *Walk.* (l. c.).

L. configens.

Dyops configens Walk., C. B. M. Lep. Het. p. 856.

Dyops Hatuey Guenée, Sp. Gen. Lep. Vol. 2, p. 284?

Habitat.—"Honduras;" "West Coast of America," *Walk.* (l. c.).

L. futilis.

Dyops futilis Grote and Robinson, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. Vol. 2, p. 202, fig. 73.

Habitat.—"Florida" (Linden leg.) *G. & R.* (l. c.).

On pages 524 to 528 in the third Volume of the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, I described four species of American Noctuidae under the genus *Noctua* as amended by Guenée in the *Species Général des Lépidoptères*. The genus is not distinguished by recent authorities from *Agrotis* and I now refer these species to Treitschke's genus. The four species are: *Agrotis brunneicollis* l. c., Plate 5, fig. 5; *Agr. cupida*, l. c., Plate 5, fig. 7; *Agr. alternata*, l. c., Plate 5, fig. 8; *Agr. vittifrons*, l. c., Plate 5, fig. 6.

I have elsewhere erroneously referred the *Noctua lubricans* of Guenée as identical with our common *Agrotis clandestina* (*Noctua clandestina* Harris), a species found under the loose bark of trees in company with *Amphipyra*. *A. clandestina* is nearly allied to *Agr. brunneicollis*, while M. Guenée's species is totally different in form from these, and hardly belongs to this genus. I discovered my mistake during a visit to M. Guenée at Chateaudun, and afterwards verified this correction by an examination of M. Guenée's type in London. The deceptive coloration of M. Guenée's badly drawn figure of *N. lubricans*, together with points in the description which agreed with *A. clandestina*, induced my earlier reference.